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ABSTRACT

This bibliography of bibliographies presents an annotated listing of source materials and provides an overview of recent progress in Afro-American studies and literature. Since selection aids currently available fall short of the mark in providing necessary evaluation for all new materials, appropriate journals and indexes are recommended for use by the researcher or reader in the field. The main body of the bibliography is intended to assist librarians and to make available to patrons entree into this literature through background essays, key bibliographic aids, general bibliographies, subject bibliographies, documentary collections, reference works, textbooks and general histories, biographical collections, literary criticism, special library collections, and periodical resources. (RAA)

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AFRO-AMERICAN STUDIES: A BIBLIOGRAPHIC KEY FOR 1976

Conference on Bibliographic Control of Afro-American Literature

July 16-17, 1976
PALMER HOUSE HOTEL
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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March 1976

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AFRO-AMERICAN STUDIES: A BIBLIOGRAPHIC KEY FOR 1976

I. From Famine to Feast in Newly Published works: Separating the Wheat from the Chaff

Access to information about the Black Experience in America reached a new phase in the 1970's, both intellectually and bibliographically speaking. We have literally gone from famine to feast in the quantity of materials now available. The condition of frustration typical of the past and, to some extent, of the present, was the result of history books that failed to acknowledge the existence of or completely distorted the truth about Afro-Americans. Fortunately now, some of that frustration is receding. In a recent issue of the Negro History Bulletin[1] the Executive Editor, Thelma D. Perry, reflects that present condition in her statement that

> ".....thankfully so much black history that seemed lost is being recovered by conscientious scholars, black and white, male and female. We are the beneficiary of the concern and dedication of many writers who are examining the past of black peoples and tying up loose ends. The road is immeasurably long but we who are committed have no desire to reverse directions....."

There is a determination on the part of scholars to set the record straight as far as our intellectual perceptions of the past are concerned. We have accumulated evidence in support of this proposition by looking at new titles and new editions about the Afro-American past. We have done this by examining prefaces, introductions and bibliographic essays for clues to the author's frame of reference and point of view on this question. For example, in the issue of Daedulus[2] devoted to "Slavery, Colonialism and Racism," the editor states that

> "Our purpose....has been to draw attention to certain new trends in scholarship....suggesting also some of the more important historical changes in perception and interpretation. It is not entirely accidental that many of the references are to works published recently, to studies about to be published recently, to studies about to be published and to some that are available only in manuscript or dissertation form."

As a matter of fact, in this same issue of Daedulus[3] there is an article by the distinguished black historian, Benjamin Quarles (Morgan State College), entitled "Black History Unbound" which is a librarian's dream. We say this because Professor Quarles sets the stage beautifully in describing the sudden upsurge in black consciousness which demanded and required new insights into the past and caused the floodgates to open with books by large and small publishers all telling it like it was. The impact of Black Studies in the colleges and universities was to convince us that we could not begin to understand American society if Blacks are left out of the picture. American studies therefore must be seen through "a multicultural lens." Incidentally, Professor Quarles attributes the renewed interest in black history in part at least to its popularization in the mass-circulation monthly, Ebony, particularly in the writings of its senior editor, Lerone Bennett, Jr.

In the search for truth about the Afro-American, materials have been a problem which is slowly but surely being solved. There has obviously been a scarcity of appropriate sources and the lack of hard data. Accessibility of authentic documents becomes crucial to the scholar who needs to rewrite our history. "Fortunately, the available sources are now being more widely publicized than ever before, and depositories are calling attention to their black-oriented materials including early black newspapers and magazines on microfilm."[4] In the true bibliographic manner, Professor Quarles describes the materials now available to the interested scholar and, for that matter, to the concerned librarian. He refers to the holdings of black documents by the Library of Congress, National Archives, Historical Societies and to the oral history collection at Columbia University, Howard University, and in the State of Alabama.

We are also informed that cooperative efforts among libraries have been made in order to cope with the vast amounts of black research materials that exist. Back in 1971, North Carolina Central University School of Library Science began to identify and coordinate all Afro-American materials in six southeastern states. Another example of cooperation in access is the Atlanta University Center (Institute of the Black World) which represents six institutions - Atlanta, Clark, Morehouse, Morris Brown, Spelman and the Theological Center. Professor Quarles concludes his article with a reminder that there has been a call by Afro-American bibliographers for the establishment of a Black Union Catalog on a regional and/or national basis and that there is now definite need for a massive comprehensive bibliography of black source materials comparable to the National Union Catalog. This is indeed where things stand today.

Our survey of other writers in the field of Afro-American literature demonstrates their awareness of the significant changes in the profile of the Afro-American as recorded in the media. In their comments there is also recognition that much of a serious nature and high quality remains to be done. For example, in an enthusiastic endorsement of the Black Studies program at Dartmouth College some years ago, Professor S. Jay Walker, the chairman, remarked that

> "....the difference between the history and literature textbooks of the late fifties and the late sixties is the difference between day and night - night being the admission of a great deal more blackness than had previously been evident. The scholars themselves - and I speak here for all white scholars and most black scholars - came to recognize that in fact they knew little or nothing factually of black America; that there was a pressing need for a systematized organized study of what was actually (as opposed to what Walt Disney told us) the experience, culture and aspirations of the blacks."[5]

Dan Lacy, a vice-president of McGraw Hill and former librarian, reminds us that, in the outpouring of books about race problems in the last decade, many of them have been hasty compilations and popularizations seeking to capitalize

on a hungry and sometimes uncritical library market, stimulated in turn by federal appropriations and by new programs of black studies. However, he does note that while serious scholarship ripens slowly, there has been a steady growth in competent objective research. He feels that the flood of new writing about black history and the black community, most of it by black writers, has been particularly illuminating and has contributed uniquely to the understanding of the Afro-American perspective.[6] Most enthusiastic along these lines is Abraham Chapman, an English Professor at the University of Wisconsin, the editor of the anthology, New Black Voices[7] in contemporary Afro-American literature. He thinks the sheer quantity of black writings published in recent years is phenomenal. He feels that the black consciousness movements have led not only to greater exposure of black writing in the general American publishing world, university presses and periodicals, but that it has also sparked the growth and development of numerous black political and cultural periodicals and journals, some black publishing houses, theaters and black arts centers.

In the third edition (1976) of From Plantation to Ghetto[8] Professors Meier and Rudwick from Kent State University make the point that the historical research on twentieth century black protest movements and organization is still thin but that scholars are working to fill the gap. They have found though that there has been an increasing number of important articles appearing in the standard journals of various disciplines. One suggestion they concretely made was that the Afro-American and the New Deal is a subject that needs to be more adequately explored by the historians.

In the preface to the fourth edition (1974) of From Slavery to Freedom[9] which has become a classic among textbooks, Professor John Hope Franklin modestly expressed the view that the great revolutionary changes in the status of blacks

made the job of revising his book most difficult. Furthermore, the "study and evaluation of vast quantities of new materials, while shedding much light on many aspects of the history of Negro Americans," really complicate the task of revision.

Further along in the preface, Professor Franklin acknowledges his indebtedness to the researches done by Carter G. Woodson, Charles H. Wesley, W.E.B. DuBois, Luther P. Jackson, etc. by saying that he could not have written his book without their contribution to black history. In addition, Professor Franklin recommends that the lists of materials in the major black collections be consulted with particular attention to the collection at Fisk University, Hampton Institute, the Moorland Collection at Howard University, the Slaughter Collection at Atlanta University, the James Weldon Johnson Collection at Yale University, and the Schomburg Collection at the New York Public Library.

We are reminded that Professor Franklin delivered an address on "Libraries in a Pluralistic Society" at the ALA Conference in San Francisco, June 1975 in which he paid tribute to librarians for expediting the public's access to the heritage of minority groups in our country. He put us under great obligation to improve our service to minorities with the following statement:

> "If historians and others have celebrated American pluralism in their writing, libraries and librarians have been the major purveyors and promoters of these writings. If various ethnic, racial and national groups have underscored the contributions of their respective heritages, the libraries, perhaps more than any other institution, have called them to the attention of the American public."

We are now ready to examine the problems of bibliographical access by means of which librarians have been able to make available to patrons entrée into the great storehouse of knowledge of the black experience in America.

Before we leave this area of intellectual access to the written evidence of the black experience, we should note some recent works of scholarship which have

made extensive use of the resources available and have said so precisely. For instance, Ms. Florette Henri in her book Black Migration: Movement North, 1900-1920[11] published in 1975, makes this point in her introductory comment to a 15-page bibliography, that,

> "The interest of scholars, and publishers during the last ten or fifteen years in revealing the black American role in the early twentieth century has produced a large legacy for today's student of the subject. First we are enriched by the many dissertations and books resulting from that interest, which brought into light materials until then buried in private collections and state and national archives. Another valuable part of the bequest consists of reprints of illuminating works of the century's first two decades or so, works that until recently survived precariously in rare copies, but that today the student can own or borrow from any library."

Ms. Henri concludes by hoping that the interest in the subject will continue so as to give assurance that there will be an increase in the availability of other important investigations and the continued publication of major historical and social science studies of recent years.

A whole new area of the role of geography in research has been highlighted by a 1976 publication[12] edited by two geography professors from the state of Michigan, Robert T. Ernst and Lawrence Hugg. The work is entitled Black America: Geographic Perspectives with an appendix of the geographical literature of Black America from 1949-1972 that covers over 20 pages of journal articles, serial publications, theses and dissertations backed up with a special essay on "Racism in Geography." It's a fascinating subject which has been pursued so far in research projects strongly concentrated on a graduate level.

Another recent book which deals with a heretofore unchartered area is the work by Ira Berlin of Federal City College entitled Slaves Without Masters: The Free Negro in the South. Professor Berlin points out that no book-length study about the Southern Free Negroes appeared during the 1950's and 1960's, but in the 70's he notes a modest renaissance in the historiographic trend of

interest in this area. Scholars are now looking for evidence in census tracts, tax rolls and voting lists in the place of the traditional written records. Most impressive for our profession is the appendix 2 in this book which runs on for seven pages listing the manuscript sources consulted by the author who visited nearly 100 libraries and archives in the course of his work. So much for the good news of the products of recent scholarship.

II State of the Art of Bibliographic Access to Afro-American Studies

Hundreds of books have been written in recent years about the Afro-Americans. While many are poor, some are excellent as we know. We are still left with the major problem of evaluating these new materials. Knowing that these books existed is the first order of business for any librarian. Here our selection aids fall short in giving adequate space to the products of black writers and black publishers. We are told by Doris E. Saunders, director of the book division at Johnson Publishing that

> "... if the company had not had its own source of publicity in Ebony and its other magazines, the book division might have gone out of business in the first year. Johnson's early books were not reviewed by the mass media."[14]

More recently Ann A. Schockley of the Fisk University Library, backs this up with the stronger statement that

> "it is common knowledge that books by Black authors, published by Black presses, do not get the attention of the reviewing channels they should."[15]

While many of these books may eventually be reviewed, the gap between the date of publication and the notices in the press makes it extremely difficult to do a credible job in acquisitions, especially in choosing the better books.

The Book Review Digest does not include any significant black journal as a reviewing source although major works of scholarship dealing with the black experience are covered in the traditional reviewing journals. The H.W. Wilson Co. has just launched a new service (vol. 1, No. 1 Jan. 1976) entitled Current Book

Review Citations listing by author and title, reviews in over 1000 periodicals. This service is no doubt intended to compete with the Gale Book Review Index. We identified after cursory examination the following journals devoted to Afro-American Studies which the H.W. Wilson publication covers:

1. Black Scholar
2. Ebony
3. Integrated Education
4. Journal of Black Studies
5. Journal of Negro Education
6. Journal of Negro History
7. Negro Educational Review
8. Negro History Bulletin
9. Review of Black Political Economy
10. North Carolina, Central Law Journal

There are also a number of journals dealing with the South and some ten journals dealing with Africa. There may be others which we missed.

Since the annual Index to Periodicals by and about Negroes, the only index specifically designed to cover black periodicals, is current only through 1972, we do have a real problem with regards to the newer Afro-American material. The plodding way to discover new materials in print is to go the route of Cumulative Book Index, Subject Guide to Books in Print and Bowker's Forthcoming Books. Of course there are no evaluations here, and to be sure you haven't overlooked the proper subject heading used, you must pursue "Afro-American", "Black American" and "Negro" in each listing. The H.W. Wilson Company is still using "Negro" as its major subject heading in its book and periodical indexes. Sooner or later the problem of an acceptable subject heading will be resolved, we hope, with the Library of Congress' approval for the use of "Afro-American" in place of "Negro."

If you want to be sure you haven't missed anything after checking the special issues of Publishers Weekly, Black Books Bulletin, Black Scholar, Booklist, Choice, Library Journal, and the Wilson Library Bulletin, look for the annotated bibliographical surveys written by Ernest Kaiser of the staff of the Schomburg Center in Freedomways, the black quarterly. If you're impatient about waiting for Mr. Kaiser's survey, you can personally visit the Schomburg Center to read the microfiche copy of current acquisitions.

We also have some good news from the Black Scholar to the effect that the April 1976 issue will feature the first of two special supplements to be published annually. Each supplement will list new black titles and current black related titles offered by the major American publishers. Included in this supplement will be a "Black Books Round-Up" which will review outstanding black books of the current season. Best of all, the supplement is free to libraries by writing to the Black Scholar, P.O. Box 908 Sausalito, Calif. 94965.

The other very good news is that early in March 1976, Robert Hayden, a black poet teaching at the University of Michigan, was named Consultant in poetry at the Library of Congress for 1976-77. Mr. Hayden had previously taught at Fisk University for 20 years. His book of poems, A Ballad of Remembrance, won the grand prize for poetry at the World Festival of Negro Poets in Senegal. Granger's Index take note and let us have more access to the work of black poets and the numerous anthologies that bear witness to their creativity. Actually it has been necessary to construct some more useful indexes to black poets to overcome the limits of Granger. These indexes we will identify more formally below.

III. The Focus: Bibliographic Access Today. National bibliographic tools to coordinate information about Afro-American materials are obviously vitally necessary to do a better job in building collections to service Afro-American Studies in our high schools, colleges and universities. We have referred above to the

vital need of a tool comparable to the LC National Union Catalog. In the absence of this union catalog, we are grateful to the book catalogs of major collections such as Schomburg and Moorland-Spingarn, and the work of cooperative programs which are really regional networks. Collection development can take on a real significance with the acquisition of black periodicals and newspapers, monographs and occasional papers, manuscripts, diaries and scrapbooks. This can only be done realistically by access to a current index that tells the complete story of print and non-print.

In May 1974, the Wilson Library Bulletin[16] reported the formation of a black-owned library consulting firm based in Haslett, Michigan, which developed a design for a nationwide coordination of materials by and about black people. This resembles the network idea; it would be interesting to know what the current status is.

To carry out this gargantuan job, a tremendous educational program is necessary to alert all concerned about the priorities of Afro-American materials and why it is so important to know what is available in order, literally, to be able to carry on meaningful instruction in schools, colleges, universities and library schools. The impact of materials is seriously underestimated in the field of education and perhaps elsewhere. While we are awaiting the day of euphoria, when student, teacher and citizen can find the information he wants to know without too much frustration, we must plan a current bibliographical course through many varied hurdles that will lead us to and through the treasures of the memorabilia of the Black Experiences in America.

What we need today in 1976 is an updated edition of Blacks in America: Bibliographical Essays published early in 1971 by Doubleday. This outstanding bibliographic masterpiece was constructed by five Princeton University professors deeply involved in an undergraduate seminar on the "Negro in America." What they

have tried to do is to cite every important work dealing with Afro-Americans published through 1970. However, as Professor McPherson has said "... any bibliography is out of date as soon as it appears and that this is especially true in the field of black studies, where new works are published almost every day."[17]

We will, therefore, try to suggest how the tool may be brought up-to-date at least as far as the basic bibliographies in the categories of reference works, general and subject bibliographies, biographical collections, textbooks and general histories, documentary collections, literary criticism, and special library collections with supporting commentaries on the problem of access.

As we undertook this great responsibility, we were very fortunate to have the benefit of two superb bibliographic jobs that came to our attention directly from the authors. One is an unpublished article entitled "The Black Experience: a Bibliography of Bibliographies, 1970-74"[18] by Professor Ron Blazek, Florida State University School of Library Science developed as a project of the ALA Adult Library Materials Committee. The other was recently published by Edith Maureen Fisher, Ethnic Studies Bibliographer under the long title, Focusing on Afro/Black American Research: A Guide and Annotated Bibliography to Selected Resources in the University of California, San Diego Libraries.[19] It's the best bargain to date, at a cost of one dollar plus tax, postage and handling from the University Bookstore. Ms. Fisher's work is more than a bibliography, it is a magnificent teaching tool for access to the storehouse of black knowledge - at San Diego.

A third item which I find extraordinarily useful as a finding tool was contributed by Beth Shapiro, Urban Affairs Librarian with the aid of her staff at Michigan State University. It is entitled Finding Afro-American Materials in the Michigan State University Libraries[20] and represents a landmark technique in directing students along the proper bibliographic path in search of library

materials on the campus.

A fourth bibliographic item that inspired me along the way was the scholarly and comprehensive article in the Annals of American Academy of Political and Social Science, for July 1975 by the Sociologist Milton Barron entitled "Recent Developments in Minority and Race Relations" for the period from 1968-1973[21]. It's a real gold mine of information about political and sociologic trends as well as a most detailed identification of scholarly and research materials dealing with Afro-Americans and other minority groups. He expresses the opinion that we are in a state of recession with respect to the improvement of race relations; that while there is a significant number in the population that support integration, there is a wide gap between attitude and behavior. An interesting bit of counterpoint is the information offered by Prof. Barron that relates to an increasing trend in mixed marriages among the better educated. Two previous articles in the Annals cover the same topic in the previous two five-year periods, i.e. 1963-1968 and 1958-1963. The comparative information of social and bibliographic trends is invaluable.

During the last year we should also report that ALA published our own bibliographic contribution entitled Multiethnic Media: Selected Bibliographies in Print. Many important bibliographic essays on Afro-American materials published since 1970 were included in this publication. Those that are pertinent will be further identified below. A proposal worth looking into would be the construction of a bibliographical key to Afro-American literature for the public by a task force composed of Ron Blazer, David Cohen, Edith Fisher and Beth Shapiro, all the bibliographers mentioned above.

Our search for recent bibliographic information about Afro-American Studies worthy of our attention has yielded the following results:

1. Background Essays

Cunningham, William D. "Black Materials: Time for a National Plan." In E.J. Josey, ed. What Black Librarians Are Saying, Scarecrow Press, 1972, pp. 120-129.

Makes out a very legitimate case for a union catalog of black materials, a more adequate reference tool which indexes and abstracts the "nitty-gritty" of black information sources, and a national network supported by an active program of collection development. If we follow up with a bona fide manpower policy, an educational program which goes to the heart of the matter and an intensive plan for research and evaluation, we expect to insure access to black materials for information, study and research.

Jordan, Casper LeRoy, "The Black College Library in a Changing Academic Environment." In E.J. Josey, ed. New Dimensions for Academic Library Service, Scarecrow Press, 1975, pp. 142-51.

Commentary on the role of the Black College in developing and preserving valuable resource collections so vital for research about Afro-Americans. Particular mention is made about the development of special collections at Atlantic University, Dillard University, Fisk University, Hampton Institute, Howard University, Central State and Wilberforce Universities in Ohio and Southern University.

McDonough, John. "Manuscript Sources for the Study of Negro Life and History." Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress, 26: 126-48, July 1969.

A complete description of the Library of Congress' extensive holdings on Afro-Americans that would be useful to librarians and scholars.

Manne, Tony and Yoder, Jan. "Bicentennial Browsing- Focus on Black Literature: Conversation with Darwin Turner." English Journal, 64: 78-81, Dec. 1975

Here is an interesting interview with a very creative black professor of English, author, editor and critic concerning the growth and development of black literature in America. Both questions and answers are provocative. As a bonus, an annotated bibliography of 19 recent books by and about Afro-Americans is included for use at the high school level.

Moss, Robert F. "The Arts in Black America." Saturday Review 3:12-19, Nov. 15, 1975.

A progress report on our black writers, musicians, dancers and artists, Half a decade beyond the stormy sixties and 12 years after James Baldwin's predictions of holocaust, the arts in black America are at a halfway house between propaganda and fulfillment. Includes a very useful chronology of black achievement in the arts.

Muse, Daphne. "Black Children's Literature: Rebirth of a Neglected Genre." Black Scholar, 7:11-15, Dec. 1975.

Professor Muse of the English Dept. and Ethnic Studies at Mills College, Oakland, Calif. insists that black children's books have been neglected by school textbook selection committees and librarians (with the exception of a few like Augusta Baker); by teachers and parents, but most of all by the young readers themselves who on a mass level, have not been aware of the fact that such a vitally rich literary experience awaits just as vital a readership. Many creative materials were published during the last 10 years and they are still struggling not just for literary recognition but simply to be read. There is a bibliographic appendix of titles of outstanding merit for K-3, 4-6, J.H.S. and H.S. Particularly valuable for tracing hist-

Quarles, Benjamin. "Black History Unbound". Daedulus, 103: 163-78, Spring 1974.

Probably the best background article in the entire group because of its illuminating commentary on the reasons for the considerable change in the last two decades in the treatment of Afro-Americans in our history books attributes the change to the Civil Rights Movement, the popularization of black history in Ebony magazine and the upsurge of the Third World Nations. The sections on materials and special collections in which the problems of access are very soundly discussed with a call for a Black Union Catalog should distinctly prove useful to the library profession. Furthermore, the list of 40 references at the end of the article is invaluable.

Randall, Ann K. "Dreams, Reality and Tailor Made Service." In E.J. Josey, ed. What Black Librarians Are Saying, Scarecrow Press, 1972, pp. 288-302.

A sub-title of this article should be "A blueprint for securing access to black materials." Demonstrates that there is no large-scale current service to announce major materials in all formats - the information is scattered among more than a dozen sources which must be consulted regularly to keep the public properly informed about new materials for Afro-Americans. We need retrospective bibliographies, we need abstracting and indexing services, we need published catalogs of major collections, we need more microform projects, above all we need more access and bibliographic control of Afro-American literature.

Randall, Dudley. "Broadside Press: A Personal Chronicle." In Floyd B. Barbour, ed. The Black Seventies, Porter Sargent, 1970, pp. 139-48.

A most provocative statement by a new black publisher with a background as a professional reference librarian made some years ago but is still applicable to the problems of access and availability of black materials.

As a reference librarian, he was often frustrated by the gaps in reference materials for Afro-Americans. As a minority publisher, he feels dependent entirely on the black audience, black bookstores, and black journals for proper recognition of books of black poets. In fact, he thinks a market of 22 million is just fine for black publishers. To be guaranteed the the proper access and exposure black materials need their own indexes, reference sources and reviewing media.

Shockley, Ann A. "A Necessary Union! Black Publishers and Librarians." Black World 26: 39-44, March 1975.

This is a recurrent theme simply made, that when it comes to access and availability of black materials, books by black authors published by black presses don't get the notice in the reviewing channels they deserve. Other points that are made are well taken with respect to the difficulty in doing a decent job of selection and acquisition when there is such a lag in reviews of black materials.

Wagner, Susan. "Howard University Launches Its Own Press." Publishers Weekly, 205: 48-50, Mar. 4, 1974.

A creative program of publishing of black authors is described by Charles Harris, Editor-in-Chief of the Howard University Press. His experience as an editor for Doubleday and Random House should be helpful to make this venture a successful operation.

Walker, S. Jay. "Black Studies: Phase Two." American Scholar, 42:604-15, Autumn 1973.

The Chairman of the Black Studies program at Dartmouth feels very encouraged by the future possibilities of Black Studies because of the tremendous difference between the history and literature of the late fifties and the late sixties. This simply means that the factual knowledge about Black Americans

which is now available can be the sound basis for a systematic study of their experience, culture and aspirations.

Winston, Michael R. "Moorland-Spingarn Research Center: A Past Revisited, a Present Reclaimed. New Directions, 1:20-5, Summer 1974.

Here is an inspired description of a great treasure house of materials on Afro-Americans directed by Dorothy B. Porter, librarian, Howard University. The original gift from Rev. Jesse E. Moorland, A YMCA official and Howard trustee in 1914 contained some 3000 items and was combined with an older collection of anti-slavery literature contributed by Lewis Tappan in 1873. The valuable collection of Arthur Spingarn added over 7000 volumes purchased in 1946.

2. Key Bibliographic Aids

Barron, Milton L. "Recent Developments in Minority and Race Relations." Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 420: 125-76, July 1975.

A sociological and biliographical essay for the period 1968-1973 with tremendous insights and inexhaustible lists of scholarly works dealing with the black struggle for identity, power and equality. The Annals in the past have provided similar surveys: 1963-68, July 1968, pp. 130-45 by J. Milton Yinger and 1958-63, Nov. 1963, pp. 148-56 by Milton M. Gordon.

Blazek, Ron et al. The Black Experience: A Bibliography of Bibliographies, 1970-74. Chicago, ALA Adult Library Materials Committee, RASD, 1975, 31p. (unpublished manuscript).

Here is a complete listing (as far as possible) of bibliographic sources advertised as being available either in the literature of librarianship or in related indexes during the designated time period. Five categories were used

in a tabular layout e.g. Commercial, Library, Non-Profit Agencies, University Presses and Periodical Articles, with the following information for each item; title, cost, scope, no. of entries, arrangement, annotations included. Another fine professional production which makes our work much easier when it comes to access or knowing what is available.

Black, Doris. Black Literature Resources: Analysis and Organization. New York, Marcel Dekker, Inc., 270 Madison Ave., NYC 10016, 1975, 224p., $17.50.

Fulfills a crying need for a definite subject guide to the burgeoning black literature resources; initiates changes from traditional library tools and increases library effectiveness thereby for the patrons; facilitates access by the recommended subject analyses to the wide range of black materials.

Cohen, David. Multiethnic Media: Selected Bibliographies in Print. Chicago, A.L.A. Office of Library Service to the Disadvantaged, 1975, 33p., $2.00.

Numerous annotated listings of basic black bibliographies are included through the middle of 1974. While emphasis here is on children and young adults, adult materials are covered.

Fisher, Edith Maureen. Focusing on Afro/Black American Research: A Guide and Annotated Bibliography to Selected Resources in the University of California San Diego Libraries. San Diego, University of California University Library, Instructional Services Dept., 1975, 79p., $1.00.

Best buy yet! Rush your dollars to the University Bookstore, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093. This beautiful job was done by the Ethnic Studies Bibliographer. Includes not only a completely detailed and annotated resource bibliography, but also precise instructions for finding materials in the university libraries at San Diego. A fine instructional manual for the student.

McPherson, James M. et al. Blacks in America: Bibliographical Essays. New York, Doubleday, 1971. 430 p. $8.95 cloth, $3.95 paper.

Combines narrative, interpretation, and bibliography in a chronological and topical framework that will provide an up-to-date guide to Afro-American history and culture for teachers, librarians, students, and interested readers. Provides annotated references to the most useful literature dealing with race relations and the black community in America. Outgrowth of an undergraduate seminar at Princeton on the "Negro in America" in which all of the five authors have taught. A comprehensive bibliographic essay including a wide variety of materials in black studies for high school and up. Nine major historical topics are covered, including "Basic Bibliographies and General Works"; "Blacks in American Culture, 1400-1970"; "The Civil Rights Revolution, 1954-1970," etc.

Michigan State University Libraries. Finding Afro-American Materials in the Michigan State University Libraries. (How to find series, no. 2). East Lansing, Michigan State University Libraries, 1974, 26p., available on request to Urban Affairs Library, M.S.U., East Lansing, MI 48824.

The combined efforts of the Urban Affairs and Reference Libraries have produced this remarkable professional tool. Covers precisely the wide range of bibliographic sources and suggested readings which impels the student to do a thorough job of research. Superb example of a library guide to resources and use of the card catalog. Available free while the supply lasts.

3. General Bibliographies

Arno Press. The Arno Press Black Studies Program. New York Times Arno Press, 330 Madison Ave., N.Y.C. 10017, (1975) 31p.

Complete annotated catalog, with a very distinguished board of advisory editors,

alphabetically arranged by author, of a reprint program for 245 books that chronicle the lives of black men and women in America from Colonial times to the 20th century. Useful to scholars, teachers and students at high schools and colleges.

Irwin, Leonard B. Black Studies: A Bibliography. Brookhaven, N.J., McKinley Publishing Co., 1973, 122 p., $8.50.

In a subject arrangement, this annotated list includes books published in the last 20 years useful for grades 6-12 and adults. No fiction or texts are included. Intended for the use of teachers, librarians, students and the general reader. Interest level is coded by A=adult, Y=young adult and J=juvenile.

Detroit Public Library. Black Americana: A Selected List of Recent Books. Detroit Public Library, Detroit, MI 48202, 1976, 8p. folder

Included as a unique sample of a very compact and current list with short annotations most useful to the general public. Can be yours for the price of a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Leffall, Delores C. The Bicentennial and the Afro-American: A Selected Bibliography. Negro History Bulletin, 38:358-361, Feb./Mar. 1975.

Books and articles covering General History, Employment, Politics and Power, Education, Behavior Patterns, Housing, Sites and Monuments and Religion. A short useful and annotated list by the librarian at Moorland-Spingarn Research Center, Howard University.

Mills, Joyce White, Ed. The Black World in Literature for Children: A Bibliography of Print and Non-Print Materials. Atlanta University, School of Library Service, Atlanta, Ga. 30314, 1975, 42p. $2.00.

An enthusiastic round-up of recent excellent juvenile books, which need to be communicated to interested teachers, librarians, students and parents. It's

a far cry from the handful of books available in the 1920's. 201 titles are presented for younger children 3-8, older children 9-13 and adults for adult reference sources. Unusual arrangement of book titles by publishers. Criteria used in evaluation not explained but books are generally annotated with a judgment of highly recommended and not recommended. Parents are also admonished about starting their child early in the reading experience.

Rollock, Barbara, Ed. The Black Experience in Children's Books. New York Public Library, 1974, 122 p., $2.50 (Order from Office of Branch Libraries, N.Y.P.L., 8 E. 40th St., N.Y.C. 10016)

An extensive annotated list for children of all ages and even some for adults - the successor to previous lists compiled by Augusta Baker. The United States, the Caribbean, South and Central America, Africa and England are the geographic regions covered. Criteria used are language, illustration and theme with consideration for quality of writing. Titles reflect differences and similarities of peoples with an appreciation of the universality of the human experience.

4. Subject Bibliographies

Abajian, James de T., Comp. Blacks and Their Contribution to the American West: A Bibliography & Union List of Library Holdings Through 1970. Boston, G. K. Hall, 1974, 488p., $29.50.

This combination bibliography and union list of holdings about the Afro-American impact on the west is a signal contribution to the field. 4300 books, periodical articles, pamphlets, archives, manuscripts and museum artifacts are listed in a classified arrangement with locations in 200 libraries in 13 Western states identified. References to California titles are overwhelming with quite a few generated by Watts riot of 1965.

Aptheker, Herbert Annotated Bibliography of the Published Writings of W.E.B. DuBois. Millwood, N.Y., Kraus-Thomson Organization Ltd., 1973, 563p., $42.

Another job of painstaking research by a scholar who has located and listed every article, editorial, government publication, pamphlet and book produced by DuBois during his 80 years of writing. Running commentary with Subject and Name indexes make this bibliography a valuable investment.

Brasch, Ila W. and Walter M. A Comprehensive Annotated Bibliography of Black English. Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University Pr., 1974, 289p., $15.

Access provided to 1800 books, theses, dissertations, slave narratives and related pedagogical tapes.

Ernst, Robert T. and Hugg, Lawrence, Eds. Black America: Geographic Perspectives, N.Y. Doubleday Anchor Press, 1976, 438p., $5.95, paper.

A most provocative introduction to the social geography of ethnic and racial minorities which has been almost completely ignored prior to the 1950's. Discusses the nature, extent and applicability of geography research to Black America with a supporting essay on "Racism in Geography". The appendix deals with 20 pages of the "Geographical Literature of Black America 1949-1972" covering journal articles, serial publications, theses and dissertations.

Kaiser, Ernest "Black Youth: A Bibliography" Freedomways, 15:226-41, 3d quarter, 1975.

A very timely bibliography put together by a staff person from the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture. Esssentially, the theme presented here is the role of black youth in turning the United States somewhat toward democracy from the mid 1960's to the present. Books, pamphlets, parts of books are listed with magazines and newspapers cited in chronological order. Short one line annotations are used.

Leffall, D.C. and Johnson, J.P. Black English: An Annotated Bibliography. Minority Research Center, Inc. 117 R. St. N.E., Wash. D.C. 20002, 1973, $7.50.

Reflects the accelerated interest in minority speech patterns. Included are books, pamphlets and dissertations.

Matthews, Geraldine O. Comp. with the African-American Materials Project Staff. Black American Writers, 1773-1949: A Bibliography and Union List. G.K. Hall, 1975, 221p., $16.95.

Catalogues over 1600 authors. The African-American Materials Project is a federally funded cooperative research project based at North Carolina Central Univ. in Durham. There are 66 cooperating libraries in Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. The majority of the 2500 works under 23 subject headings cited are available in 1-12 locations. Author index is provided. A good example of a regional review catalogue.

Powers, Anne. Blacks in American Movies: A Selected Bibliography. Metuchen, N.J., Scarecrow Press, 1974, 167p., $6.

Deals exclusively with blacks in American movies. Good for research into contributions of blacks in films and a resource for study of the black experience as seen in the movies. Over 600 periodical articles arranged under such subject headings as "History of Blacks in Films," "The Black Image," and "Blacks, Films and Social Tensions." A bibliography of general reference books and book-length treatments related to blacks in movies are provided.

Smith, Dwight L. Ed. Afro-American History: A Bibliography. Santa Barbara, CA, American Bibliographical Center-Clio, Inc., 1974, 856p. $45.

Selection of 3000 abstracts of articles published since 1954 in hundreds of professional journals, analytically classified and indexed to serve as a bibliographic tool and also to encourage casual browsing. Researchers interested

in Afro-American history now have access to a continuous open-ended bibliography of serial literature taken from America- History and Life, the collection of historical abstracts.

Walton, Hanes, The Study and Analysis of Black Politics: A Bibliography. Metuchen, N.J., Scarecrow Press, 1974, 161p., $7.00.
Includes over 1000 items about politics in the United States with a mix of books, pamphlets, newspapers, conference papers, unpublished master's theses and doctoral dissertations. No annotations but well-organized by subject.

Williams, Ora. American Black Women in the Arts and Social Sciences: A Bibliographic Survey. Metuchen, N.J., Scarecrow Press, 1973, 141p., $5.00.
Lists works by and about black women artists, writers, sculptors, musicians, poets, etc., including collected and individual works, selected individual bibliographies, general reference and a variety of other works organized into five major categories. There are no annotations, but an index is provided.

5. Documentary Collections

Aptheker, Herbert, Ed. A Documentary History of the Negro People in the U.S.: From the Beginning of the New Deal to the End of World War II (1932-1945) Secaucus, N.J., Citadel Press, 1974, 607p., $17.50.
This is the third volume of Aptheker's classic documentary of source materials gleaned from hundreds of newspapers, letters, books, pamphlets and offical documents. The two previous volumes cover 1661-1910, from the colonial days to the founding of the NAACP (vol. 1, 1951) and 1910-1932, from the emergence of the NAACP to the beginning of the New Deal (vol. 2, 1973). An extensive bibliographic section reflects the 23 years of research that produced this valuable documentary history.

Fishel, Leslie H. and Quarles, Benjamin, Eds. The Black American: A Documentary History; 2d. ed. Glenview, Ill., Scott, Foresman, 1976, 624 p., $8.50

Almost ten years have gone by since the 2nd edition was published in 1967. Very compact and very popular, alternative to Herbert Aptheker's "Documentary History."

Lerner, Gerda, Ed. Black Women in White American: A Documentary History, New York, Random House., Vintage Books, 1973, 630p., $3.95 paper.

Black women have been doubly victimized by scholarly neglect and racist assumptions. The papers of outstanding black women are scattered in various libraries need to be edited and published to produce more biographies, monographs and scholarly interpretative works. This anthology of documents about leading Afro-American women tries to undo the lack of recognition of their achievements.

Lynch, Hollis R. The Black Urban Condition: A documentary History, 1886-1971. New York, Crowell, 1973, 469p., $12.50.

A reference work on the history of blacks in cities based on previously unpublished sources. General information on voting age population, municipal representation of blacks in the major cities, shifting patterns to the suburbs are covered. Appendix contains statistical tables for the largest cities, 1860-1970 regarding black population.

6. Reference Works

Baskin, Wade and Runes, Richard N., Eds. Dictionary of Black Culture. N.Y., Philosophical Library, 1973, 493p., $15.

Compact encyclopedic compendium of information about Black Americans, including basic issues, events, contributions and biographies of some relevance. Begins with an 8 line sketch of Hank Aaron plus a good many other leading Afro-Americans in all walks of life. Issues, events and publications

are given lesser attention together with prominent organizations. A typical dictionary format.

Chapman, Dorothy H. Index to Black Poetry. Boston, G.K. Hall, 1974, 541p., $25.

Here's a special (first) index to black poets and their works in 94 books and pamphlets by individual poets and 33 anthologies via author, title, first line and subject. It adds up to 5000 poems by 1000 poets in the period from 1900 to 1971. Valuable asset. Broadside Press titles and poems in black periodicals were not included.

Conyers, James E. and Wallace, Walter L. Black Officials: A Study of Black Americans Holding Government Office. N.Y., Russell Sage Foundation, distributed by Basic Books, 1976, 200p., $8.95.

Here is access to important reference information about more than 3500 Afro-Americans who hold elective office. Input came from a questionnaire plus direct interviews with 34 elected officials. Insight is provided into political ideologies, motivation, expectations and background on beliefs and political changes.

Courlander, Harold A Treasury of Afro-American Folklore. New York, Crown, 1976, 698p., $14.95, cloth; $5.95, paper.

A companion volume to the author's Treasury of American Folklore. Is replete with ceremonies, songs, dances, myths, recollections, tales and other orally transmitted lore of Blacks in the Caribbean. Appeals to both the general reader and the specialist in a fascinating view of the changes wrought by transplanted Afro-Americans from Brazil to Haiti to North America carrying with them their diverse African origins.

Editors of Ebony The Ebony Handbook Chicago, Johnson publishing, 1974, 551p., $20.

The almanac type of a statistical handbook with updated figures, chronologies, brief survey, and a broad list of directories. A useful reference book with

information on a broad range of topics about the black America today.

Foner, Philip S. The Voice of Black America: Major Speeches of Negroes in the United States, 1797-1971. N.Y., S&S, 1972, $19.95; Putnam 2 vol., $6.50 paper

A collection of speeches is always handy for quick reference.

Hatch, James V., Ed. Black Theater U.S.A.: Plays by Black Americans, 1847-1974. N.Y., Free Press, 1974, 886p. $19.95.

An omnibus reference book for black drama that has been sorely needed for a coherent approach to the subject.

Hornsby, Alton, Jr. The Black Almanac. Revised and enlarged. Woodbury, N.Y. Barron's Educational Series, 1973, 247p. $2.95.

Professor Hornsby, Chairman, History Dept., Morehouse College has developed a handy volume subtitled From Involuntary Servitude (1619-1860) to the Age of Disillusionment (1964-1972) with all of the important bibliographical details, institutions, significant events, laws, court decisions, programs and manifestos affecting Afro-Americans. A 17 page selected bibliography is also provided.

Puckett, Newbell Niles comp. and Heller, Murray, Ed. Black Names in America: Origins and Usage. Boston, G.K. Hall, 1975, 561p.,$29.50.

Based on Dr. Puckett's research genesis, use and metamorphoses of over 340,000 names of Afro-Americans from 1619 to the mid 1940's. Included is a "Dictionary of Black Names of African Origin," and an "Index of Unusual Names." Source lists and statistical tables can be found here.

Sloan, Irving J. Blacks in America, 1492-1970: A Chronology & Fact Book. Dobbs Ferry, New York, Oceana Publications, 1971, 149 p.,$6.00.

Originally published under the title The American Negro in 1966, The third edition is part of a very extensive "Ethnic-Chronology Series." Basically it is very compact, providing important chronology, selected bibliography, libraries

with special black collections of history and literature, an outline of Afro-American history, discography of Afro-American music, important Black Colleges and Universities, major organizations and museums and monuments. In addition access is provided to a list of state agencies with civil right responsibilities, a list of magazines and newspapers, selected quotations as well as a statistical abstract of the Afro-American in the United States.

Thum, Marcella Exploring Black America: A History and Guide. Atheneum, 1975, 402 p. $10.95. Guide to places with a substantial background discussion of why they exist. Subjects included are slavery, underground, railroad, abolitionists, pioneers and craftsmen, authors and historians, music and musicians, scholars, scientists, etc. Illustrated with photos. Gr. 8 - 12.

U.S. Bureau of the Census Social and Economic Status of the Black Population in the United States, 1971. Wash. D.C. G.P.O., Supt. of Docs., 1972, 164p., $1.25.

Key reference source for statistics on population, income, employment, education, housing, family, voting and selected areas.

Westmoreland, Guy T. Jr. An Annotated Guide to Basic Reference Books on The Black American Experience. Wilmington, Del., 1974, 98p., $12.50.

200 annotated citations, some critical and detailed, some descriptive and brief, of general reference works and special subject bibliographies in the area of art history, education and slavery. Author, title and subject indexes make this a worthy reference tool. Let's use it.

7. Textbooks & General Histories

Black Americans: A Study Guide and Source Book. R & E Research Associates 4843 Mission Street, San Francisco, Ca. 94112, 1975, paper $6.00.

Here is a basic text with many references and a cross-disciplinary approach. Useful to teacher and student of Emglish literature, history and ethnic/minority studies. Valuable reference and teaching tool for understanding the Afro-American.

Foner, Philip S. History of Black Americans: From Africa to the Emergence of the Cotton Kingdom, vol. 1. Westport, Conn., Greenwood Press, 1976, 680p., $25.00

First of four volumes covers African background and development of Black Community in America up to 1820. Each volume contains a comprehensive bibliography of primary and secondary sources and each is designed to stand alone as a text. Professor Foner's (Lincoln University) research in a wide variety of original, primary sources synthesizes the enormous body of scholarship in Afro-American History that has appeared during the last quarter of the century.

Franklin, John Hope, From Slavery to Freedom: A History of Negro Americans, 4th ed. N.Y., Alfred A. Knopf, 1974, 548 p., $6.95 paper.

The leading text in American schools and colleges for the study of Afro-American history during the last three decades. Prefatory statements deal with the changes in access to source materials. The bibliographical notes run for 35 pages and are invaluable to teachers, librarians and researchers. Highly recommended.

Henri, Florette Black Migration: Movement North, 1900-1920. N.Y., Doubleday Anchor Press, 1976, 419p., $3.95 paper.

First published in 1975, this scholarly analysis of the great push which the author calls the "Road from myth to man" represents a vital contribution for one of the great phenomena of the twentieth century. The intensive research involved in this study is clearly evident in the 50 pages of footnotes and 15 pages of bibliography. Recommended as an example of a valuable history tool.

Meier, August and Rudwick, Elliott. From Plantation to Ghetto. N.Y., Hill and Wang, 1976, 406 p., $4.95 paper.

Two professors from Kent State University have put together a relatively short compact text which is now ten years old in a 3d edition. The revision reflects recent scholarship on such topics as slavery, post-Civil War urban life, the origins of the Negro Church, and the black family. They also discuss the changing occupations and economic status of blacks in America today, recent developments in school desegregation and the new political activism. The selected 30-page bibliography done in essay form should appeal to the general reader and the college student.

8. Biographical Collections

Brignano, Russell C. Black Americans in Autobiography: An Annotated Bibliography of Autobiographies and Autobiographical Books Written Since the Civil War. Durham, N.C., Duke University Press, 1974, 118 p., $5.75.

Excellent reference source for 291 post-bellum autobiographies by Black-Americans plus 126 autobiographical books. Included is a checklist of recent printings of antebellum autobiographical material. Indexes for experiences, occupations, professions, geographical region, educational unit and titles.

Greene, Robert E. Black Defenders of America, 1775-1975: A Reference and Pictorial History. Chicago, Johnson Publishing, 1974., 416p., $17.95.

Story of black Americans who participated in the wars of our country from the American Revolution to the Vietnam War, told by means of brief biographies and photographs. Some essay materials, footnotes and a bibliography in each section are provided. There is also an appendix outlining milestones in black participation in the military together with a name index.

Rush, Theressa Gunnels et al. Black American Writers, Past and Present: A Biographical and Bibliographical Dictionary. Metuchen, N.J., Scarecrow Press, 1975, 2 vols., $30.00.

2000 writers of fiction, non-fiction, poetry, drama and criticism are covered here with a compact "Who's Who" type of information. Citations include references to biographical and critical articles about the author - quotes expressing the author's philosophy are appended to many entries. Some non-book items are noted. Useful source of much-needed information.

Shockley, Ann A. and Chandler, Sue P. Living Black-American Authors: A Biographical Directory. Bowker, 1973, 220p., $12.95.

Two librarians from Fisk University have compiled a useful directory about 450 black writers from various fields of publishing. Some of the biographical and bibliographical information is incomplete and critical sources are not included. However, there is a title index for all publications cited and there is also a current list of black publishers. Information provided includes date of birth, education, family, professional experience, membership, awards, publications and mailing address.

Toppin, Edgar A. A Biographical History of Blacks in America Since 1528. New York, David McKay, 1971, 499p., $7.95.

Originally appeared as a series of articles in the Christian Science Monitor. Contains suggestions for additional reading. Organized into 15 chapters from African Background (Prehistoric to 1591) to Civil Rights Revolution and New Militancy (1955-1971). Half of the volume is devoted to interesting vignettes of 145 black achievers.

Williams, Ethel L. Biographical Directory of Negro Ministers. Boston, G.K. Hall, 3d Ed., 1975, 584p., $28.

This represents the most complete listing of black ministers available compiled by the head of the Howard University School of Religion Library. In addition to the typical "Who's Who" type of information, there is also a geographical index as well as a list of sources for further information.

9. Literary Criticism

Davis, Arthur P. From the Dark Tower: Afro-American Writers From 1900-1960. Washington: Howard University Press, 1974, 309 p., $10.95.

An analysis of the Harlem Renaissance era as represented in the literary works of the Black writers of that period. An extensive biography is provided for each writer discussed. Two long sections dealing with the "New Negro Renaissance, 1900-1940" and "In the Mainstream, 1940-1960" cover the social and literary backgrounds with evaluation of the great Afro-American writers in this period.

Chapman, Abraham, Ed. New Black Voices: An Anthology of Contemporary Afro-American Literature. New American Library, 1972., 606 p., $1.50.

A major new collection of fiction, poetry, and criticism by outstanding black writers who speak to today. Introduction and biographical notes. Bibliography of each writer represented in appendix. Important commentary in the introduction on developments in Afro-American writing and publishing.

Rosenblatt, Roger Black Fiction. Wash. D.C., Howard Univ. Press, 1974, 211p., $8.

Work of literary criticism by the Director of Education programs for the National Endowment for the Humanities. The author believes that it is impossible to comprehend American literature, culture and history as a whole if one know

nothing of the counter culture critique that black artists provide. Literary works covered are characterized by a cyclic pattern of events determined by the Afro-American historical experience.

Sherman, Joan R. Invisible Poets: Afro-Americans of the Nineteenth Century. Urbana, University of Illinois Press, 1974, 270p., $10.

Valuable bibliographical essay about 26 forgotten poets and their poetry. Provides the cultural and literary rationale for the study of these poets and explores the range and quality of their achievements. Useful for the evaluative criteria used in the analysis of the poetry.

Whitlow, Roger. Black American Literature: A Critical History. Totowa, N.J., Littlefield Adams & Co., 1974, 287 p., $3.95 paper

1520 titles of works written by and about the Afro-American are arranged without annotations in sections dealing with autobiography, fiction, drama, poetry, folklore plus anthologies, literary criticism and general bibliography. Seven chapters are devoted to critical history of Afro-American literature.

10. Special Library Collections.

Ash, Lee. Subject Collections: A Guide to Special Book Collections and Subject Emphases as Reported by University, College, Public and Special Libraries and Museums in the U.S. and Canada. N.Y., Bowker, 1974, 4th rev. ed., 908 p., $38.50.
The most important reference tool in identifying the major special collections of Afro-American source materials and their special location. For the complete roster, we had to check in three places; "Afro-American Literature...," "Black Literature...," "Minorities..." Under "Negro", there is a see reference to "Blacks..."

The Black Heritage Library Collection. Freeport, N.Y., Books for Libraries (50 Liberty Ave., Freeport 11520) Titles and prices available on request.
The titles available represent an historically significant treasury of works by and about the Black man carefully selected from the Negro Collection by the staff in the Fisk University Library. This reprint series covers every aspect of the black experience in America.

Chicago Public Library. The Chicago Afro-American Union Analytic Catalog: An Index to Materials on the Afro-American in the Principal Libraries of Chicago. Boston, G.K. Hall, 1972, 2 vols., $345.
A comprehensive index to 7500 entries of Afro-Americana in the Chicago libraries in 1940. Annotations are provided on catalog cards for all printed material except newspapers. Complete list of periodicals cited appears in final volume.

Fisk University Library. Dictionary Catalog of the Negro Collection of the Fisk University Library, Nashville, Tenn., Boston, G.K. Hall, 1974, 6 vols., $375.
Fisk represents one of the outstanding libraries in the country for the study of Afro-Americans in the U.S.

Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va. Dictionary Catalog of the George Foster Peabody Collection of Negro Literature and History, Collis P. Huntington Memorial Library. Westport, Conn., Greenwood Publishing, 1972, 2 vols., $275.
Catalog of the entire collection of 15,000 items which includes books and/or

monographs, rare books, newspapers, journals, some a/v materials or recorded documents, 500 scrapbooks (1800-1940's) and slavery pamphlets (1705-1880's). Annotations appear on the catalog cards which are arranged alphabetically by main entry.

Harlan, Louis, R., ed. et al. The Booker T. Washington Papers, vol. 4, 1895-98. Urbana, University of Illinois Pr., 1975, 593 p., $17.50.

It is clear that Booker T. Washington is coming into his own in terms of public recognition and acceptance. This volume covers his career from the Atlanta Compromise until Dec. 1898 when Pres. McKinley visited Tuskegee Institute. Correspondence with W.E.B. DuBois, William Jones, George W. Carver, Susan B. Anthony and Grover Cleveland are covered here. The University of Maryland has the custody of the Washington Papers.

Howard University Libraries, Wash. D.C. Dictionary Catalog of the Arthur B. Spingarn Collection of Negro Authors. Boston, G.K. Hall, 1970, 2 vols., $150.

Some of the earliest known writings of Afro-Americans are included here. The arrangement indexes the collection by authors, titles & subjects; magazines, anthologies and collections are separately analyzed. A valuable collection of over 7000 volumes. There is a special index to composers and their music at the end of vol. 2.

Howard University Libraries, Wash. D.C. Dictionary Catalog of the Jesse E. Moorland Collection of Negro Life and History. Boston, G.K. Hall, 1971, 9 vols., $665.

A massive collective of 100,000 items containing books, periodicals and other printed materials. A special index American Negro periodicals is provided in the final volume. This is an extraordinary collection.

New York Public Library. Dictionary Catalog of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature and History. Boston, G.K.Hall, 1972, second supplement, 4 vols., $320.

The basic set runs to 9 volumes published in 1962 at cost of $730. In 1967,

the first supplement consisting of 2 volumes was produced at cost of $105. Schomburg is now known as The Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture and contains over 65000 catalogued volumes and 226,000 manuscripts, some going back to the 16th century. In addition, there are thousands of prints, posters, pamphlets, clipping files, photographs, films, magnetic tapes, records, sheet music and newspapers. It's an extraordinary collection waiting to be housed in a new facility and looking for adequate finances.

Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture. A Selection of Titles from the Schomburg Center...Now Available on Microfilm, Series I and II. Millwood, N.Y., KTO Microform (Kraus-Thomson), 1974.

In series II there are 50 reels of microfilm at $28 per reel representing a selection of over 350 titles covering 1534 to 1955. For a group entitled Blacks in the U.S., 1773-1951, there are 11 reels costing $301.40 telling what it was to be a Black man in America.

11. Periodical Resources.

Birkos, Alexander S. and Tambs, Lewis A. African and Black American Studies (Academic Writer's Guide to Periodicals, vol. III). Littleton, Colo., Libraries Unlimited, 1975, 205 p., $11.50.

Serial publications are included covering Africa, Middle East, Europe, Canada, Latin America and the U.S. with Black American and African interests. Character of each publication clearly described in terms of editorial policy and special features. This guide features chronological, geographical and topical analytical indexes.

Black Books Bulletin. Chicago Institute of Positive Education, 1971, Quarterly, subscription price $8.00, single issue $2.00. (7848 South Ellis Ave., Chicago 60619).

Presents current, annotated listings of the newest writings by and about Black people. Contains critical reviews as well as social and political commentary. A first hand source of information about black publishing houses the

world over. Books for young people as well as adults reviewed.

Black List: The Concise and Comprehensive Guide to Black Journalism, Radio and Television, Educational and Cultural Organizations in the U.S.A., Africa and the Caribbean. N.Y., Panther House, 2nd ed., 1975, 2 vols., $50.

Expensive but handy guide to the news media, newspapers and periodicals with names of personnel to contact. Vol. 1, Afroamerica (USA). Vol. 2, Africa, the Caribbean, Latin America.

The Black Scholar: A Journal of Black Studies and Research. Sausalito, Black World Foundation, 1969– Monthly (bimonthly in Jan.-Feb. & July-Aug.). Subscription $12, single $1.50 (P.O. Box 908, Sausalito, CA 94965).

A strong representative of the Afro-American intellectual approach and important for its book reviews. New features will provide comprehensive booklist available free to libraries. Cited here as a sample of the increasing number of black magazines available for library acquisition. Indexed in the Alternative Press Index.

Index to Periodical Articles by and about Negroes (formerly Index to Selected Periodicals). Compiled by the staffs of Hallie O. Brown Memorial Library, Central State University, Wilberforce, Ohio and the Schomburg Collection, The New York Public Library. Boston, G.K. Hall, 1972. Cumulative 1960-70 $50, supplements, 1971, 1972 $39 each.

Fills a great need for the indexing of Afro-American magazines not too well covered elsewhere. The lag of several years in the publication of the annual volume is a real problem for the user who needs very current information. Arranged by author and subject and book reviews get special listing under that heading.

Xerox University Microfilms. "Ethnic Interests Periodicals on Microfilm." Xerox Serials Bulletin, 4: 3-6, March 1973.

A short essay on "Ethnicity in Print" introduces the subject of new additions to the microfilm collection at Xerox. In the total list of 70 magazines, 25 black periodicals are featured.

Footnotes

1. Perry, Thelma D. "Preview", Negro History Bulletin, 38:407, June/July 1975.

2. "Preface," Daedulus, 103:V, Spring 1974.

3. Quarles, Benjamin. "Black History Unbound," Daedulus, 103: 163-178, Spring 1974.

4. Ibid, p. 168.

5. Walker, S. Jay. "Black Studies: Phase Two," American Scholar, 42: 604, Autumn 1973.

6. Lacy, Dan. The White Use of Blacks in America. New York, Atheneum, 1972, pp. VII-IX.

7. Chapman, Abraham, Ed. New Black Voices. New York, New American Library, 1972, pp. 32-33.

8. Meier, August and Rudwick, Elliott. From Plantation to Ghetto. New York, Hill and Wang, 1976, pp. 379-381.

9. Franklin, John Hope. From Slavery To Freedom. New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1974, pp. VII-VIII, 513.

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